

OPTIONAL INFORMATION	
Name of School:	Date of Inspection:
Vocational Program/Course/Room:	Signature of Inspector:

SCAFFOLDING - Part 1 SELF INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Instructions: This checklist covers some of the regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA under Subpart L of the Construction standard 29 CFR 1926.451 which was adopted by reference. It applies to erection of temporary scaffolding at work sites associated with construction, alteration, demolition and/or repair work including painting and decorating. It covers general requirements regarding capacity, scaffold platform construction, criteria for supported scaffolds, and access. The checklist does not address criteria for suspension scaffolds, suspension ropes and stairtowers. Please consult the OSHA standard 29 CFR 1926.451 for these types of scaffold situations. This checklist should be used in conjunction with the checklist title "Scaffolding - Part 2." Subpart L of the OSHA Construction standards includes Appendices which provide useful information on scaffold specifications. Definitions of underlined terms are provided at the end of the checklist to help you understand some of the questions.

Construction	<u>Please Circle</u>
1. Does each scaffold and scaffold component support, without failure, its own weight and at least 4 times the maximum intended load? [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(1)]	Y N N/A DK
<p>Note: The stall load of any scaffold hoist must not exceed 3 times its rated load. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(5)] Appendix A of the OSHA regulations provides directions for constructing acceptable scaffolds.</p>	

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2. Are all working levels on scaffolds fully planked or decked between the front uprights and the guardrail supports? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(1)] Y N N/A DK

3. Are scaffold platform spaces between adjacent units and the uprights no more than 1 inch? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(1)(i)] Y N N/A DK

Note: Spaces up to 9 ½ inches wide are permitted around uprights if it can be demonstrated that the wider space is necessary because of the situation. If platforms are used solely as walkways or during erection or dismantling, the space between planking may be established by the employer as necessary to provide safe working conditions.

4. Are all scaffold platforms at least 18 inches wide? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(2)] Y N N/A DK

Note: Scaffold platforms less than 18 inches wide are permitted if it can be demonstrated that wider platforms are not feasible. If platforms less than 18 inches are used, they must be as wide as feasible and individuals who use the platforms must be protected by guardrails and/or personal fall arrest systems.

5. Is the distance between the front edge of the scaffold platform and the face of the work 14 inches or less unless guardrail systems are erected along the front edge and/or personal fall arrest systems are used? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(3)] Y N N/A DK

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Note: Exceptions to this requirement are permitted under special situations. Consult the OSHA regulations for details. The maximum distance from the face for plastering and lathing operations is 18 inches.

6.	Does the end of each scaffold platform extend over the centerline of its support at least 6 inches unless cleated or otherwise restrained by hooks or equivalent means? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(4)]	Y N N/A DK
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7.	If the scaffold platform is 10 feet or less in length, does the end of the scaffold platform extend no more than 12 inches over its support? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(5)(i)]	Y N N/A DK
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Note: The end of the scaffold platform in this situation may extend 12 inches over its support if the platform is designed and installed so that the cantilevered portion of the platform is able to support workers and/or materials without tipping, or there is a guardrail which blocks worker access to the cantilevered end.

8.	On scaffolds where planks are abutted to form a long platform, does each plank end rest on a separate support surface? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(6)]	Y N N/A DK
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Note: Common support members, such as “T” sections, may be used to support abutting planks or hook on platforms designed to rest on common supports may also be used.

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| 9. | On scaffolds where platforms overlap to form a long platform, does the overlap occur over supports and is the overlap not less than 12 inches unless the platform is nailed together or otherwise restrained to prevent movement? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(7)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 10. | At points of a scaffold where the platform changes direction, is the platform that rests on a bearer at an angle other than a right angle laid first and the platform which rests at right angles over the same bearer laid second on top of the first platform? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(8)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 11. | Are wood platforms on scaffolds not covered with opaque finishes except that platform edges may be covered or marked for identification? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(9)] | Y N N/A DK |
| <p>Note: Wood platforms may be coated periodically with wood preservatives, fire-retardant finishes, and slip-resistant finishes; however, the coating may not obscure the top or bottom wood surfaces.</p> | | |
| 12. | Are scaffold components manufactured by different manufacturers not intermixed unless the components fit together without force and the scaffold's structural integrity is maintained? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(10)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 13. | Are scaffold components manufactured by different manufacturers not modified in order to intermix them unless a <u>competent person</u> determines the resulting scaffold is structurally sound? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(10)] | Y N N/A DK |

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14. Are scaffold components made of dissimilar metals not used together unless a competent person has determined that galvanic action will not reduce the strength of any component to an unacceptable level? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(11)] Y N N/A DK

Criteria for Supported Scaffolds

15. Are supported scaffolds with a height to base width ratio of more than four to one (4:1) restrained from tipping by guying, tying, bracing, or equivalents? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(1)] Y N N/A DK

Note: Guys, ties, and braces must be installed at locations where horizontal members support both inner and outer legs. Guys, ties, and braces must also be installed according to the scaffold manufacturer's recommendations or at the closest horizontal member to the 4:1 height and be repeated vertically at locations of horizontal members every 20 feet or less thereafter for scaffolds 3 feet wide or less, and every 26 feet or less thereafter for scaffolds greater than 3 feet wide. The top guy, tie or brace of completed scaffolds must be placed no further than the 4:1 height from the top. Such guys, ties and braces must be installed at each end of the scaffold and at horizontal intervals not to exceed 30 feet (measured from one end [not both] towards the other). Ties, guys, braces, or outriggers must be used to prevent tipping when there is an eccentric load, such as a cantilevered work platform.

16. Are supported scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames and uprights placed on base plates and mud sills or other adequate firm foundation? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)] Y N N/A DK

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| 17. | Are footings level, sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the loaded scaffold without settling or displacement? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)(i)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 18. | Are unstable objects prohibited for supporting scaffolds and platform units? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)(ii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 19. | Are unstable objects prohibited for use as working platforms? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)(iii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 20. | Are front-end loaders and similar pieces of equipment prohibited for use to support scaffold platforms unless they have been specifically designed by the manufacturer for such use? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)(iv)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 21. | Are <u>supported scaffold</u> poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights plum and braced to prevent swaying and displacement? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(3)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

Access

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| 22. | Are ladders, stairs, ramps or walkways provided to access scaffold platforms more than 2 feet above or below a point of access? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(1)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
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Note: Crossbraces must not be used as a means of access.

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| 23. | Are portable, hook-on, and attachable ladders positioned so as to prevent the scaffold from tipping? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(2)(i)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 24. | Are hook-on and attachable ladders positioned such that their bottom rung is not more than 24 inches above the scaffold supporting level? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(2)(ii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

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| 25. | Are hook-on and attachable ladders specifically designed for the scaffold in use? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(2)(iv)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 26. | Do hook-on and attachable ladders have a minimum rung length of 11 ½ inches? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(2)(v)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 27. | Do hook-on and attachable ladders have uniformly spaced rungs with a maximum spacing between rungs of 16 ¾ inches? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(2)(vi)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 28. | Are stairway-type ladders positioned such that their bottom step is not more than 24 inches above the scaffold supporting level? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(3)(i)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 29. | Are stairway-type ladders provided with rest platforms at 12 foot maximum vertical intervals? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(3)(ii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 30. | Do stairway-type ladders have a minimum step width of 16 inches? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(3)(iii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

Note: Mobile scaffold stairway-type ladders may have a minimum step width of 11 ½ inches.

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| 31. | Do stairway-type ladders have slip-resistant treads on all steps and landings? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(3)(iv)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 32. | Do ramps and walkways 6 feet or more above lower levels have guardrails? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(5)(i)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 33. | Are ramps and walkways inclined with a slope less than one(1) vertical to three (3) horizontal (20 degrees above the horizontal)? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(5)(ii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

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| 34. | Are ramps and walkways steeper than one (1) vertical in eight (8) horizontal equipped with cleats not more than fourteen (14) inches apart which are securely fastened to the planks to provide footing? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(5)(iii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 35. | Are integral prefabricated scaffold access frames specifically designed and constructed for use as ladder rungs? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(6)(i)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 36. | Do integral prefabricated scaffold access frames have rung lengths of at least 8 inches? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(6)(ii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 37. | Are individuals provided with fall protection, if integral prefabricated scaffold access frames with rungs less than 11 ½ inches, are used as work platforms? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(6)(iii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 38. | Are integral prefabricated scaffold access frames uniformly spaced within each frame section? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(6)(iv)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 39. | Do integral prefabricated scaffold access frames have a maximum spacing between rungs of 16 ¾ inches? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(6)(v)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| <p>Note: Non-uniform rung spacing caused by joining end frames together is allowed, provide the resulting spacing does not exceed 16 ¾ inches.</p> | | | | | |
| 40. | Do steps and rungs of ladder and stairway type access line up vertically with each other between rest platforms? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(7)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

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| 41. | Is the horizontal distance not more than 14 inches and the vertical distance not more than 24 inches between two surfaces used to provide direct access between them? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(8)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 42. | During erecting and dismantling of <u>supported scaffolds</u> , are safe means of access provided and evaluated by a <u>competent person</u> ? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(9)(i)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 43. | During erecting and dismantling of <u>supported scaffolds</u> , are hook-on or attachable ladders installed as soon as they can be installed and used safely? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(9)(ii)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 44. | During erecting and dismantling of <u>supported scaffolds</u> , are the ends of tubular welded frame scaffolds only used as climbing devices for access if the horizontal members are parallel, level and are not more than 22 inches apart vertically? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(9)(iii)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 45. | During erecting and dismantling of <u>supported scaffolds</u> , is the used of cross braces on tubular welded frame scaffolds prohibited for access or egress? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(9)(iv)] | Y N N/A DK |

Use

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| 46. | Are scaffolds and scaffold components only loaded below their maximum intended loads or rated capacities, whichever is less? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(1)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 47. | Is the use of <u>shore</u> or <u>lean-to scaffolds</u> prohibited? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(2)] | Y N N/A DK |

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| 48. | Are scaffolds and scaffold components inspected for visible defects by a <u>competent person</u> before each work shift, and after any occurrence which could affect a scaffold's structural integrity? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 49. | Are parts of a scaffold that are damaged or weakened such that its strength is reduced, immediately repaired or replaced, braced, or removed from service until repaired? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(4)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 50. | Is the horizontal movement of a scaffold while workers are on the scaffold prohibited unless designed for movement by a registered professional engineer or are a mobile scaffold meeting OSHA standards? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(5)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 51. | Are proper clearances as required in Table I and II between scaffolds and power lines always maintained? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(6)] | Y N N/A DK |

Note: Scaffolds and materials may be closer to power lines if such clearance is necessary for performance of work, and only after the utility company or electrical system operator, has been notified of the need to work closer and the utility company, or electrical system operator, has deenergized the lines, relocated the lines, or installed protective coverings to prevent accidental contact with the lines.

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Table I - Insulated Power Lines		
Insulated lines voltage	Minimum distance	Alternatives
Less than 300 volts	3 feet (0.9 m)	2 times the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet (3.1 m)
300 volts to 50 kv	10 feet (3.1 m)	
More than 50 kv	10 feet (3.1 m) plus 4.0 inches (10 cm) for each 1 kv over 50 kv	

Table II - Uninsulated Power Lines		
Uninsulated lines voltage	Minimum distance	Alternatives
Less than 50 kv	10 feet (3.1 m)	2 times the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet (3.1 m)
More than 50 kv	10 feet (3.1 m) plus 4.0 inches (10 cm) for each 1 kv over 50 kv	

52. Are scaffolds erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only under the supervision and direction of a competent person qualified in scaffold erection, moving, dismantling or alteration? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(7)] Y N N/A DK
53. Are scaffolds erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only by experienced and trained employees selected for such work by the competent person? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(7)] Y N N/A DK
54. Is working on scaffolds covered with snow, ice, or other slippery material, except as necessary for removal of such materials, prohibited? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(8)] Y N N/A DK

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| 55. | If swinging loads are being hoisted onto or near scaffolds, are tag lines or equivalent measures used to control the loads?
[29 CFR 1926.451(f)(9)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 56. | Is working on scaffolds during storms or high winds prohibited unless a <u>competent person</u> has determined that it is safe for workers to be on the scaffold and workers are protected by a <u>personal fall arrest system</u> or wind screens?
[29 CFR 1926.451(f)(12)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 57. | Are accumulations of debris removed from platforms? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(13)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 58. | Are makeshift devices, such as but not limited to boxes and barrels, prohibited on scaffold platforms for the purpose of increasing the working level height of workers? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(14)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 59. | Is the use of ladders on scaffolds to increase the working level height of workers prohibited? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(15)] | Y N N/A DK |
| Note: Ladders may be used on large area scaffolds if certain conditions are met. Consult the OSHA regulations for the required conditions. | | |
| 60. | Are scaffold platforms not used if they deflect more than 1/60 of the span when loaded? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(16)] | Y N N/A DK |

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Definitions:

Competent person means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to workers, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

Lean-to scaffold means a supported scaffold which is kept erect by tilting it toward and resting it against a building or structure.

Personal fall arrest system means a system used to arrest an employee's fall. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body belt or body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or combinations of these.

Shore scaffold means a supported scaffold which is placed against a building or structure and held in place with props.

Supported scaffold means one or more platforms supported by outrigger beams, brackets, poles, legs, uprights, posts, frames, or similar rigid support.

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